such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodw.*

To Disba'nd. *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 525.

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

To Disba'rk. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Disbeli'ef. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

To Disbeli'eve. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

Disbeli'ever. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereſy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts's Logick.*

To Disbe'nch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
——No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakes.*

To Disbra'nch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:
That nature which contemns its origine,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself:
She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranched* 'till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar, which our frosts do frequently leave. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To Disbu'd. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To Disbu'rden. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retired distress. *Addison's Cato.*

To Disbu'rden. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disbursed* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
'Till he *disburs'd* at St. Colmeskil Isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our general. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Disbu'rsement. *n. s.* [*debourſement*, French.] A disbursing or laying out.

It may be, Irenæus, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursement*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Disbu'rser. *n. s.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

Discalcea'tion. *n. s.* [from *dicalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

To Disca'ndy. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts,
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To Disca'rd. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sid.*

Their captains, if they lift, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 99.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

Disca'rnate. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnate*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta ſuppellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 17.

To Disca'se. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ease*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day;
To-morrow vice, if the give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben. Johnson.*

To Disce'rn. *v. n.* To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falshood. *Locke.*

Disce'rner. *n. s.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

How unequal *discerners* of truth there are, and easily exposed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Disce'rnible. *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible distinguishable; apparent.

Is is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

Disce'rnibleness. *n. s.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness.

Disce'rnibly. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Ham.*

Disce'rning. *participial adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Disce'rningly. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errours Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

Disce'rnment. *n. s.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Dict.*

Disce'rptible. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanvil's Scepſ.*

Matter is moveable, this immoveable; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More's Div. Dialogues.*

Discerptibi'lity. *n. s.* [from *discerptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

Disce'rption. *n. s.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*discharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Discharg'd of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. 1 *Ki.* v.

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Sh. Mach.*

Nor were those bluſt'ring brethren left at large,
On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;
Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope's Stat.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles's History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharged*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once
Indebted, and *discharg'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryd. Juven.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged* of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 27.

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,
As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

10. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempered, by setting strong or poisons or purgatives by them. *Bac.*

11. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties. *Shakes.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of some ill presages, and especially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

To Dischа'rge. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Dischа'rge. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 196.

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the found estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South's Sermons.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milt. Agonist.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are so sacred, that nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange, Fable* 149.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Eccl.* viii. 8.

Dischа'rger. *n. s.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombulation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

Disci'nct. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To Disci'nd. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To Disci'ple. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenſ. Fai. Queen.*

Disci'pleship. *n. ſ.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is certainly the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Disci'plinable. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

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